# Nippon Times

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## MOIRAN IS OCCUPIED BY ALLIED JAPANESE AND AZAD HIND UNITS

### Important Gateway to Imphal Fortress Line Falls After 2-Day Offensive

The Japanese-Indian Allied Forces which had been maintaining control of the bottleneck passage south of Moiran, important gateway to the Imphal fortress line, occupied Moiran on April 18.

For two days and nights on April 16 and 17 the Allied Forces had been conducting a general offensive on this position. Finally they broke through the bottleneck passage and poured into the city in pursuit of the fleeing enemy. Without allowing any breathing spell to the enemy, they penetrated deep into Moiran and after smashing the resistance of the opposing force entrenched in between pill-boxes they occupied the city.

When the enemy saw that Japanese-Indian Forces were pressing close to the bottleneck passage to Moiran, he disposed a strength of about 10,000, mainly consisting of units of the 23rd Division and supported by numerous heavy artillery and tanks, in that area. Desperate as was the resistance, it crumbled before the terrific momentum of the Japanese-Indian Allied Forces. Thus, the defense line of the enemy south of the Imphal plains has collapsed, while the other Japanese-Indian Allied Forces are pressing closer from the north and east against the trapped British 4th Army Corps.

**Enemy Confused**
**By K. MURAKAWA**
**Of the Military Press Corps**

X X BASE ON THE INDO-BURMESE FRONT, April 21.—The enemy force of about 500 men commanded by a brigade commander, which is falling back on 461 Height, two kilometers west of Kohima, has been thrown into a state of utter confusion by the violent attack kept up by the Japanese Forces at all times of the day and night since April 9, and the Japanese who have occupied the summit of the height are enlarging their war results by catching the enemy remnants as they run before them. A part of the Japanese troops is making a violent attack on the enemy which is offering a stiff resistance from a height northwest of Jotsoma which is situated four kilometers northwest of Kohima.

A powerful Japanese unit which went into action from the direction of X X squashed an enemy force under a British officer in the vicinity of Pekekrema, 10 kilometers north of Chesuema, on the evening of April 15, and took possession of the place. This unit is now engaged in a fierce fight with a powerful enemy force which has come to counter-attack with the help of artillery.

**Enemy Desperate**
**By S. NAKAJIMA**
**Of the Military Press Corps**

BURMESE FRONT, April 21.—By scattering incendiary cards and small time-bombs in the jungle areas and blasting the bridge spanning the Lokchao River on April 19, the enemy 20th Division which had been thrown into utter confusion with the control of its main position at Tegnopal on the Palel front is now desperately attempting to intercept the violent thrust of the Japanese Forces. The enemy's inhuman action is reported to have further fanned the Indians' resentment against the British.

**Glider Field Razed**

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, April 21.—A unit of Japanese dive bombers just before dawn on April 18 attacked the enemy glider-borne raiding party position near Maul and caught the glider landing field in a network of fire in spite of the terrific anti-aircraft artillery and machine-gun barrage.

The Japanese destroyed four of the gliders and the various facilities erected in the neighborhood were gutted. After causing a huge blaze at one place, all the planes returned safely to their base.

**First Rain Fall**

Special

LISBON, April 21.—The first rain that may mean the start of the monsoon season of six months in southeastern Asia was reported falling today, according to a dispatch from Kandy, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's new headquarters.

**Foe's Air Force Smashed**

Japanese Army Air Units in the Burma area are cooperating closely

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## *Aquino Thanks Japanese People For Recognizing Independent P.I.*

### Special Ambassador Lauds Nippon's War Efforts And Expresses Firm Confidence in Final War Victory in Inspired Radio Address

In an inspired radio address to the people of Japan, Special Ambassador Benigno S. Aquino, head of the Special Mission from the Philippines, at 7:20 p.m. Saturday expressed the deep gratitude of the Filipinos for Japan's recognition of the independence of their country and the happy conclusion of the Treaty of Alliance.

Stressing that the Japanese on the home front are untiringly exerting all their efforts to prosecute the nation's total war, and lauding the bravery of the soldiers at the front, Mr. Aquino emphasized, "it is for this reason that I firmly believe that final victory shall be won by Japan for it is not only rich in material resources but, over and above its material wealth, it knows how to meet every danger with the inflexible determination of fighting to the last."

**Address Follows**

The full text of Special Ambassador Aquino's address, which was made from Station JOAK, follows:

"His Excellency Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President of the Republic of the Philippines, had the condescension to commission me as his Special Envoy to the August Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan to express and make patent his most heartfelt gratitude and that of all the Filipino people for the recognition of the independence of our country and for the happy conclusion of the Treaty of Alliance between this magnanimous Empire and the Republic of the Philippines.

"Having come at the head of a Mission specially organized for such purpose and composed of the highest and most distinguished functionaries of our Government, allow me to take advantage of this, the first opportunity, to express publicly our sincere appreciation of all the courtesies and attentions which we have received and are continuing to receive since our arrival in Tokyo from the Government and people of Japan and which have made it possible for us happily to fulfill our mission.

"The message of gratitude which we have reverently transmitted to the Imperial Throne has been graciously accepted by His August Majesty the Emperor. We shall therefore return to the Philippines fully satisfied that we have been able to comply with the wishes of our President and the entire Filipino people and with renewed enthusiasm and determination inspired by the Imperial Benevolence which, upon being graciously accorded to us, has evoked our eternal gratitude.

"We were also enjoined by our President to express to the illustrious Government of His Imperial Majesty and to the entire Japanese people the same message of his gratitude and that of all the Filipinos. To comply with this duty to the people I can find no opportunity more propitious or efficacious than this which has been afforded me to address them through the radio because only through this means can the message of gratitude from the Filipinos to Japan be heard in the remotest corner of the Empire, and because only through this means can I, as it were, speak in a heart-to-heart manner with the most distant subject of this Empire.

**Is Special Privilege**

"It is certainly a special privilege to be able to express to the brave Japanese nation the enthusi-

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## ENEMY RADIO BUSY OVER SABANG RAID

### Broadcasts Slur Over Damage Sustained While Loudly Propagandizing Attack

Domei

LISBON, April 20.—The anti-Axis propaganda machinery which had been rendered powerless by the too glaring discomfiture of the Anglo-American forces in the Manipur campaign has begun humming with activity again over the attack of the British-Indian squadron on Sabang.

Slurring over the damage sustained on their side, the British navy and the southeastern Asia command are naturally emphasizing the significance of the action. In a broadcast news digest addressed to the officers and men overseas, an American radio service has pointed out: "Admiral Mountbatten says that the transfer of the southeastern Asia command headquarters from New Delhi to Ceylon affords convenience in driving a wedge into the supply line of the Japanese which reaches out to the Indian Ocean." It is significant that the Sumatra expedition has been undertaken in the wake of the shifting of the headquarters.

John Morris, United Press correspondent, reports as follows in regard to the matter:

"The attack on Sabang by anti-Axis naval forces suggests that two huge wedge-driving offensives have been launched by the anti-Axis camp. The first wedge being attempted by Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, deputy commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia, is calculated to cover the reduction of the coastal bases in China promised by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet by effecting a break-through across northern Burma and China. Stilwell, in his statement of February 13, made this point clear and has earnestly asked for the supply of transport planes for the projected offensive on every conceivable occasion. The attack on Sabang was planned and directed by Mountbatten and undoubtedly constitutes an important part of the second wedge." In the meantime, describing the enemy attack on Sabang, an Associated Press correspondent attached to the anti-Axis headquarters in southeastern Asia, reports that a task force with aircraft-carriers as its mainstay carried out at dawn yesterday the first attack against the former Dutch East Indies since the occupation of the ter-

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## AUSTRALIAN PRESS SEEKS INDIA NEWS

### British Army Leaders Sadly Underrated Japanese Strength, Says Sydney Daily Mirror

Special

LISBON, April 21.—The Australian press, in harsh words, is demanding information about the anti-Axis campaign in Burma, according to a Sydney dispatch.

The Sydney Daily Mirror charged the British army leaders saying that they had not only refused to accept new ideas but had sadly underrated the strength of Japan. The paper cuttingly declared that apparently the only distinguishing feature of the British-Indian command consisted of its conservative flabbiness and self-complacency which have been the chief characteristics of British army leaders.

The paper referred to the late Major-General Charles Wingate who had declared that Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, did not act quickly enough in getting rid of the incapable army leaders and that no favorable change could develop before this ballast was dumped overboard.

The Sydney paper complained also of the strict censorship regarding the Burma campaign and recalled the fighting on the Malai Peninsula when public opinion was swamped by an unjustified painting of the situation in glowing colors.

Meanwhile, dispatches from New York indicated that the American press too have been expressing dissatisfaction with the developments in the Burma-India fighting.

The New York Herald Tribune, for instance, said that the lack of clear conception of the powers of Mountbatten, General Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in Chief of the British Army in India, and Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, American Deputy Commander under Mountbatten, was the cause for confusion in the anti-Axis command in this sector.

The Herald Tribune described the action which had led to the dispute this week of British correspondents with Mountbatten's headquarters owing to censorship as "arbitrary action of indifference and stupidity just like that at the time of Singapore."

Graham Stanford of the Daily Mail told his editor by cable Monday that "the story on which the Daily Express, Daily Telegraph

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## YASUKUNI FESTIVAL TO LAST FOUR DAYS BEGINNING MONDAY

### Enshrinement Ceremony for Souls of 20,005 War-Dead to Be Held From 6 p.m. Today

The Extraordinary Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine for the Spring of this year will be solemnized for four days from Monday following the enshrinement ceremony to be held from 6 p.m. today when the souls of 20,005 war-dead will be deified at the eternal resting place on the Kudan Hill.

On the first day of the Festival, Monday, Imperial Messengers will pay respect at the Shrine at 9 a.m., followed by War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada and Navy Vice-Minister Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Chairman of the Festival Committee. Army and Navy Units will then pay homage to the hallowed souls of their fallen comrades-in-arms, followed by the 2nd and 3rd Groups of the bereaved members of the families of the newly enshrined heroes, totaling some 30,000, who will pray in the inner sanctuary of the Shrine.

The second day of the solemn function will be featured by the praying in the main hall by the War and Navy Ministers and the Chairman of the Festival Committee. This day, the war-bereaved of the 1st and 4th Groups will pay homage at the inner sanctuary.

On the third day, April 26, Shinto rites will be held in memory of the gallant war-dead and a part of the 4th, 5th, 6th and the 7th Groups of the war-bereaved will pray.

**Shinto Rites on 4th Day**

The 8th, 9th and the 10th Groups of the bereaved families will pray on April 27, the fourth and concluding day of the Festival, when elaborate Shinto ceremonies will be conducted from 3 p.m.

In observance of the memorable occasion, fireworks will be displayed near the Shrine three times a day, at 7 a.m., 12:30 p.m. and 5 p.m. daily from today to May 1. In case of air-raid alarm, the affair will be suspended.

From 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. today, entry of ordinary citizens into the outer compounds of the Shrine will be prohibited. However, entry to the precincts from the gates facing the Kudan Sanchome street car stop and the Yushukan Hall is permitted.

From 1:30 p.m. to the close of the enshrinement ceremony, no person excepting the war-bereaved is permitted to enter the precincts.

Visit to the Shrine by the general public will be prohibited on Monday morning till 11 a.m. owing to the presence of Imperial Messengers.

The exhibition at the outer compounds of the Shrine will be continued until May 7 and the general public are advised to view the display after the Grand Festival.

The citizens of Tokyo are solicited to extend every possible help to the members of the bereaved families, a large majority of whom are not accustomed to the traffic of the Metropolis.

## MORE BRITISH RATION SEEN

### Australia Not in Position to Increase Meat Export

Special

LISBON, April 21.—Another sharp curtailment of British meat rations appears to be unavoidable as W. B. Amery, head of the British Food Commission, at present in Australia expressed great concern that the present rations were "not secure" because the increase of Australian meat exports to England as provided thus far would not fill the gap in supplies, it is reported from Wellington, New Zealand.

Amery referred to the statement of Thomas Dalton, Australian High Commissioner in New Zealand, that Australia would try to increase meat exports by 100,000 tons but that further increase was prevented by the war requirements.

## Portugal Raises Legation

Special

LISBON, April 21.—The U.S. State Department announced that the United States and Portugal have decided to raise their legations in Washington and Lisbon respectively to the rank of embassy, according to a Washington dispatch.

## Aquino at Press Interview

Benigno S. Aquino, Special Philippine Ambassador, is seen at his press interview on Saturday with foreign correspondents at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall during which he stressed the solid unity of the Philippine Republic since its inauguration on October 14 last year.

## AMERICAN MORALE DECLINES SHARPLY

### Without Vision of War Aims, Yankees More Concerned About Personal Gains

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 20.—Public opinion in the United States is moving in two distinct directions, information reaching here from various quarters indicates. One is toward patriotism, and the other toward the pursuit of personal interests.

This is war time, and there is nothing remarkable about the Americans developing a patriotic enthusiasm. But the patriotism of the Americans is of a casual nature. Some of them see that others have taken advantage of the war situation to put themselves in a position for making personal gains and they make a great effort to have the others share their gains with them or emulate them.

The Americans are above all nervous about things that are to come after the war, and each is anxious to see an approach made to the post-war problem which will put him at an advantage over the others. In short, the Americans have relegated the considerations of the State to the background, and their preoccupation is the promotion of their personal interests.

**Great Decline in Morale**

But things were different at the beginning of last year. Then the Americans had much ardor about the war. A sharp contrast is presented by their attitude toward the conflict today. The impression given by them is that their morale has gone down to a great extent.

From the first the Americans had no definite idea of the attitude to be adopted by them as a nation toward the situation. Thus, when there is an unfavorable turn in the war situation they are loud in their complaints against the authorities. When there is the least improvement in the situation, they wax extraordinarily optimistic.

They have lately allowed themselves to be swept by a feeling of confidence for which there is not the least reason about the future of the war situation. This and the concern felt by the Americans in things to come after the war have combined to produce a tendency for posts created by the war to be abandoned by their holders in favor of peace-time occupations. Thus, there is an ever-growing number of officials owing their employment to the war who are resigning in order to take work where they will be permanently employed after the war.

The desire to get transferred to peace-time work is particularly intense among those who entered the service of the Government with the idea of making themselves helpful to the promotion of the national end with their experience of finance, having been trained in the financial world.

As for the laborers, they are displaying a steadily growing interest in getting transferred to peace-time occupations.

**Apathy Toward War**

There are varying degrees of apathy toward the war according to the different circumstances of

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## *Vargas Holds Party In Honor of Mission From the Philippines*

**A reception in honor of the Philippine Mission headed by Special Ambassador Benigno S. Aquino was given by Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas at the Philippine Embassy at 4 p.m. Saturday at which Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and President Eiji Amau of the Board of Information were present. Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Minister for Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki and Ambassador Shozo Murata to the Philippine Republic as well as other officials of the Greater East Asia Ministry also attended the function.**

## *NIPPON UNITS BLAST 10 ENEMY AIRCRAFT*

### *Nine Smashed in Abortive Raid Over Rabaul*

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 22.—Japanese Units at Rabaul, New Britain Island, shot down six enemy planes and damaged three others on Thursday when a formation of 207 anti-Axis bombers and fighters made an abortive attack on our position.

All the other raiders were repulsed, while damage on our side was slight.

**Tarakan Raider Downed**
**Special to the Nippon Times**

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 22.—Three or four PBY's tried to attack Tarakan Island, northeast of Borneo, from the night of April 20 to daybreak the following day.

Counter-attacking them, Japanese Fighter Plane Units promptly downed one plane.

No loss was reported on our side.

**Enemy Bombers Repelled**
**Special to the Nippon Times**

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 22.—Japanese Forces stationed on Mereyon Island in the Caroline Group repulsed a formation of 23 enemy B-25 bomber planes which appeared over the island yesterday morning.

Damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

## Pownall Reaches Ceylon

Domei

LISBON, April 20.—Lieutenant-General Henry R. Pownall, Chief-of-Staff of the anti-Axis headquarters in Southeastern Asia, arrived in Ceylon today, following the removal of the same headquarters to the island from New Delhi. Lieutenant-General Pownall was Commander of the British forces stationed in Ceylon from March, 1942, to March last year.

## Soviet Party in Naples

Special

LISBON, April 21.—A Soviet trade delegation has arrived in Naples, according to the Bari radio station. The broadcast said that one of the objectives of the mission was to bring about the participation of Soviet capital in the reconstruction of certain south Italian industries. The delegation will also discuss the establishment of free zones in two Italian ports for the Soviet Union.

## P.I. UNITY IS SOLID, SAYS ENVOY AQUINO

### States Defenses Perfected and Food Self-Sufficiency Being Rapidly Attained

Benigno S. Aquino, Special Ambassador of the Republic of the Philippines, stated that since the inauguration of the Republic on October 14, last year, the country had been organized in such a way that it was now more united than ever when asked of the political development of his country at an interview granted foreign correspondents at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall in Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, at 11 a.m. on Saturday.

Mr. Aquino pointed out that since that time the constitution had been put into force and that former political parties had been dissolved and the Kalibapi established. He said that the Kalibapi corresponded to the Imperial Rule Assistance Association of Japan and the Concordia Society of Manchoukuo.

Questioned as to whether he thought any change in the constitution necessary, Mr. Aquino replied that all were completely satisfied with it and that no alterations were contemplated. "It is an effective instrument," he said, "for the duration of the war at least," adding that it was stipulated that changes could be made after the war if the people so chose.

Asked how far Philippine self-sufficiency in food had progressed, the Special Ambassador referred the question to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Rafael Alunan, who stated that the progress was so good that "it is our hope to produce enough for our own needs and also for export" in the near future. Mr. Alunan said that during the last two years when the Philippines was converted into a battlefield, production, naturally, dropped but that soon afterward the production program was stepped up.

Mr. Alunan pointed out that the whole country had been organized for the production campaign with the provincial governors as the leaders of the large units and the municipal and county mayors the local heads. A quota has been allotted for each province and each province has in turn allotted quotas to its sub-divisions. Mr. Alunan said that this system was expected to bring about the desired development.

A correspondent next asked Mr. Aquino what he thought of the American maneuver to recognize the exile Philippine regime, to which question the Special Ambassador replied that he did not know of such a maneuver but if there was it was no different from the situation of the exile governments in Britain. "If there is such a maneuver," he remarked, "it is a poor one."

Regarding the relations of the Republic of the Philippines with the other governments of Greater East Asia, Mr. Aquino said that they were most friendly and cordial. "We are grateful to the independent members of Greater East Asia for their recognition of the free and independent Republic of the Philippines," he said. As to future diplomatic plans he said the establishment of embassies in nations other than

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## SHIGEMITSU LAUDS EFFORTS FOR E. ASIA BY THE PHILIPPINES

### Foreign Minister and Aoki Honor Special Mission From Republic at Dinner

Benigno S. Aquino, Special Ambassador from the Republic of the Philippines and members of his suite, were honored at a dinner given in their honor on Saturday night by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Greater East-Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki at the former's official residence.

In his address of welcome to the distinguished guests, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu stressed that under the leadership of President Jose P. Laurel with the active support of patriotic Filipino statesmen such as Ambassador to Japan Jorge B. Vargas and members of the Special Mission "the great enterprise of constructing the Republic of the Philippines is being carried on steadily forward."

The Foreign Minister pointed out that the people of the Philippines, "possessing proud traditions and tragic history, have been delivered from the yoke of American oppression and restored completely to East Asia."

**Confident of Victory**

Declaring that Japan is waging a war for the rise of not only herself but of East Asia as a whole, the Foreign Minister said "the justice of our cause will surely be vindicated." He went on to say that Japan "unshaken in faith and resolution, confidently looks forward to the final victory."

The text of Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's address follows:

Your Excellencies and gentlemen:

It is a great privilege for me to greet the Special Ambassador of the Philippines Republic and his suite, for whose presence here this evening I am most grateful. I believe such an occasion as this for the Ambassador and his suite to meet the representative people of Japan in and out of the Government is of an immense value and significance.

His Excellency Mr. Benigno S. Aquino, who represents the Republic of the Philippines, has long been a leader of his people in the movement for independence, and is now the speaker of the National Assembly. Mr. Aquino, as you will recall, visited this country some time ago, winning a number of friends in Tokyo. I bid him a most cordial welcome on his second visit here.

Among the eminent guests who have arrived with Mr. Aquino, we have here Mr. Jose Yulo, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the leading lawyer of his country, who, as is well-known, has contributed so much toward the development and the independence of the Philippines. We have also Mr. Antonia de las Aras, Minister of Finance, Mr. Rafael El Alunan, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. Camilo Osias, Secretary General of the Kalibapi, who have devoted their talents and their profound knowledge and experience, each in his own field, political, economical, spiritual or cultural, to the establishment of the Republic, and whom we have always held in high esteem. It is under the leadership of President Laurel and with the active support of patriotic statesmen such as Ambassador Vargas and these guests of honor of tonight that the great enterprise of constructing the Republic of the Philippines is being carried on steadily forward. We, as an allied nation, are happy to believe in the ultimate and glorious success of that enterprise.

There is a proverb: "Heaven helps those who help themselves." It is true not only of individuals but also of nations, as has been amply demonstrated by history. East Asia is to be saved by East Asia itself and by no one else. Japan, by fostering her own strength in the face of external pressure for nearly a hundred years, has succeeded in building up the position she occupies today in the world, and in assuming her present role in the reconstruction of East Asia. Japan has been able to do so simply because she has fully grasped the spirit of this proverb and put it into practice. East Asia has awakened. And it has been definitely proved that the redemption of East Asia is impossible if we rely on America or Europe.

The materialistic civilization of America and Britian is founded upon egoistic individualism, which takes into consideration nothing but one's self excepting the case where others may be utilized to the

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# Press Comments

Saturday, April 22

## PROBLEM OF BOMB ATTACKS ON HOLY CITY

MAINICHI—The exchange of memoranda between the German and Eire Governments regarding the preservation of the holy city of Rome is an event of truly historic importance.

At first glance it may seem curious that this exchange of memoranda took place on the initiative of Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Eire, but it is really quite natural in view of his being Prime Minister of a devout Catholic country. This measure, taken as it was by the statesman responsible for a nation maintaining strict neutrality in accordance with her own independent convictions and not blindly following the lead of the London Government like the other members of the British Commonwealth, is of special significance as manifesting the true independence and sense of justice of Eire.

It was on March 20 that Mr. de Valera sent his memorandum to Berlin. It was when American and British airmen were engaged in their fiendish bombing of papal establishments. When in October last year they suddenly bombed the area in the neighborhood of the Vatican and caused damage to the property of the Holy See estimated at 10,000,000,000 liras, the outrage sorely roused the whole civilized world. In February this year, however, they outdid themselves in their savage gambol. By bombing the Grandolfo, a detached palace of the Pope, they caused casualties reaching 1,000 killed or injured. The bombing of the monastery at Cassino also killed or injured 1,000 innocent persons.

Despite the assurances of the Vatican that no military use was being made of these establishments they were bombed, the detached palace more than once. The Anglo-Americans excused themselves by saying that these places were within the combat area or that they must place the lives of their own officers and men above all other considerations. Their barbarism is beyond words. It is of a sort impossible to associate with Christianity. The only interpretation that can be placed upon it is that they are being ordered by the Jewish leaders of the Anglo-Saxon nations whose purpose is to destroy Christianity.

The situation being intolerable, His Holiness Pope Pius XII on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of his coronation on March 13 broadcast an appeal to all Christendom regarding guarantees for the security of Rome. Being the head of the Government of a Catholic state, Prime Minister de Valera could not remain silent in the circumstances and thus he sent his memorandum to Germany following the Pope's broadcast message. The German reply was handed to the representative of Eire at Berlin on April 18. Whereas the Anglo-American troops are robbing Italy of her art treasures and selling them at auction, the Germans are scrupulously respecting the property rights of the people in the occupied areas and are especially safeguarding the works of art from the standpoint of preserving the precious heritage of Europe. The reply handed to Eire has clarified to what extent the Germans are respecting the undefended city of Rome.

At the Vatican many diplomats, Axis, anti-Axis and neutral, are stationed. What Germany said in reply to Mr. de Valera's memorandum was said in the presence of all these diplomats who are certainly acquainted with the facts. Thus we may accept it at its face value. What is to be the reaction of the United States and Britain to the German declaration that whether Rome will be secure from further outrage or not will now be up to the United States and Britain? The judgment of history need not necessarily await the historians of a later generation. When human conscience stands trial in the court of humanity, the rights and wrongs of deeds are swiftly enough decided.

## PRESERVATION OF ROME AND ANGLO-AMERICAN VANDALS

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The barbarous methods of warfare pursued by the Americans and British in disregard of humanity or international law, butchering the innocent and helpless without a qualm have been the object of intense execration in the entire civilized world, whether belligerent or neutral. Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Eire who is maintaining just neutrality in spite of the unscrupulous Anglo-American pressure has at last made representations to the belligerents in regard to the outrages committed by the Anglo-American armed forces in Italy, asking for the guarantee of the security of Rome. It is clear from the measures already taken by the Germans when attacking Paris at the time of the collapse of France in 1940 that they scrupulously avoided the spread of war ravages to the innocent and helpless and even made some sacrifices of strategic needs in their anxiety to preserve the precious heritage of culture, art or religion. Such has been their attitude also on the Italian front. Thus, it is evident that Mr. de Valera's representations have been prompted by the bestial, shameless and brazen practices of the United States and Britain.

This is not the first time that an attempt has been made to preserve Rome as the symbol of a religious and cultural heritage of humanity. Upon their landing on Sicily, Anglo-American airmen conducted their first raid on Rome, when they blindly bombed churches, theaters and residential quarters. His Holiness Pope Pius XII, who had been protesting over the indiscriminate bombing of open cities by the anti-Axis air forces, issued a statement declaring that he would leave the Vatican and move into the middle of the city of Rome, thus manifesting his deep indignation over the inhuman methods of the United States and Britain. Soon afterward, the Italian Government declared Rome an undefended city and pointed out that all the steps necessary under international law were being taken.

The United States and Britain ignored these representations and continued to blind-bomb non-combatants and destroy precious objects of art and historical monuments. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the gangsterism of the Anglo-American warmongers is such that in order to dominate the world they would go any length, respecting neither humanity nor common decency, resorting to any act of terrorism to further their military aims and butchering innocent women and children in order to turn the tide of war.

The sophistry to defend the bombing of the Monte Cassino Monastery employed by United States Secretary of War Stimson is still fresh in the public mind. The abominations perpetrated by the Americans and British against religious monuments and holy men are innumerable. Their bomb attacks on our hospital ships have been conducted on more than a dozen occasions in spite of clear visibility. Prime Minister de Valera in taking the step he did only acted in accordance with his sense of justice and humanity and allegiance to the Catholic Church, but it is clear just how much effect it will have on the blood-mad Anglo-Americans. It is keenly felt that for the protection of human civilization and human lives, the United States and Britain must be utterly destroyed.

## Australian Press Seeks India News

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and myself have worked was killed today for no apparent security reasons. This is happening constantly and conditions are becoming impossible."

Stanford added that five correspondents had jointly agreed to ask their editors to demand the fullest inquiry into all aspects of public relations and delays by the censorship.

In the meantime, it is observed that dispatches from London reporting the British raid on Sabang, Sumatra, betrayed the eagerness to exploit the event as a reply, firstly, to the Anglo-American press criticism of the manner in which Mountbatten was leading the anti-Japanese operations on the Indo-Burmese border, and secondly, to appease the Anglo-American public who demanded to know what Admiral Sir James F. Somerville's fleet was doing since Prime Minister Winston Churchill, on March 26, announced that it was made up of a large number of strong units.

The raid on Sumatra coming soon after the transfer of Mountbatten's headquarters to Kandy, Ceylon, may also be interpreted as Mountbatten's display of independence after leaving Field Marshal Archibald Wavell's and Auchinleck's spheres of influence, according to neutral observers.

These observers recalled that Anglo-American dispatches did not conceal the sharp friction which prevailed among these three British military leaders. They added, moreover, that it must not be forgotten that Mountbatten is a navy man who always advocated amphibious attacks against Greater East Asia's southwestern flank instead of Stilwell's and other's plans to recapture Burma through land operations.

## Aussie Wives Reach S.F.

Special

LISBON, April 20.—Ninety young Australian women, who are the wives or fiancees of romance-seeking American soldiers in Australia, arrived in San Francisco yesterday aboard the same ship which brought Australian Prime Minister John Curtin and party, on their way to attend the Prime Ministers' Conference in London, it was learned today. With them were also 14 babies.

# LUFTWAFFE SINKS 7 ENEMY VESSELS

## Toll Includes 2 Destroyers Off Algiers; 18 Other Ships Heavily Damaged

Special

LISBON, April 21.—German bombers and torpedo planes sank two destroyers, four freighters totaling 29,000 tons and a large tanker in an attack on an enemy convoy off Algiers, an Associated Press dispatch quoted the German communique from London.

It added that 13 other merchantmen totaling 133,000 tons, two large troop transports and three destroyers were heavily damaged.

The same report said that meanwhile another German bombing attack on the British east coast harbor of Hull was carried out last night causing large fires and heavy destruction.

Another London report quoted the British Air Ministry as announcing that German planes raided northeastern and eastern England from Thursday night to Friday morning bombing several points and causing heavy damage as well as casualties.

### Reich Blasts Hull

Special

BERLIN, April 21.—Reich bomber pilots who took part in the furious air attack on the British port of Hull, last night, reported particularly good results.

They revealed that numerous explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped on the city and in the harbor areas during the 20-minute onslaught. The targets were well observed, and following the initial bombings, they became enveloped in flames. The conflagrations spread rapidly and when the last plane left on its return flight, huge carpets of fire as well as the explosions of heavy missiles in the burning masses were clearly visible.

### Yanks Raid Bucharest

Special

LISBON, April 21.—American bombers today launched their third terror attack on the Rumanian capital, according to a Bucharest dispatch.

Bombs were concentrated on the working men's quarters and living quarters of the poor. Innumerable children became victims of this attack.

Fighter planes which went into operation immediately shot down a number of enemy planes.

### U.S. Fliers Interned

Special

ANKARA, April 21.—One of the United States aircraft made a forced landing last Sunday near Schili on the Black Sea coast and the crew of eight were interned and taken to this city. The American fliers declared that they thought they were on Rumanian soil.

It is also reported that on Tuesday night another American plane landed on the Asia Minor side of the Bosporus Strait after running out of fuel and the crew of five were also interned.

The third American plane flying over the Turkish military zone in the European part of Turkey was hit by Turkish anti-aircraft fire and crashed, killing all the crew.

## Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 21

The Soviets yesterday made futile attacks in the Sebastopol area, at the lower Dnjestr and north of Jassy. Between the Carpathians and the upper Dnjestr, German and Hungarian troops made further headway in the face of stubborn enemy resistance. The town of Ottynia was taken by Hungarian formations after hard fighting.

Southwest of Narva, our troops effectively supported by battleplane formations, repelled the violent enemy counter-attacks and advanced further.

From Italy, there are no reports of special events with the exception of a successful German assault party enterprise in which heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

Formations of our bombers and battleplanes made a daylight attack on the enemy bases in the Lanciano area on the Adriatic coast.

Last night the Luftwaffe achieved good results in the Nettuno beachhead area. Over Italy, 12 enemy aircraft were downed yesterday.

Our bombers and torpedo-carrying planes last night made a heavy attack on an enemy supply convoy off the North African coast. In the waters off Algiers, they sank two enemy destroyers, four freighters totaling 29,000 tons as well as one large tanker. Moreover, 13 enemy merchantmen aggregating some 103,000 tons, two large troop transports and three destroyers were severely hit.

Enemy bomber formations yesterday during daytime and last night attacked occupied western Europe.

Last night, British bombers made a terror attack on the city of Cologne causing damage to buildings especially in the residential quarters and inflicting some casualties.

Scattered British aircraft directed attacks against Berlin district and some 12 enemy planes were down under difficult defense conditions.

Strong German bomber squadrons last night raided Hull harbor in eastern England causing several conflagrations over a large area as well as heavy destructions especially in the harbor area.

## Chungking Admits Operation Failure In Northern Burma

Special

LISBON, April 21.—The Chungking military spokesman admitted the failure of Chungking operations throughout last week in northern Burma due to the pre-monsoon weather conditions and the strong Japanese resistance, according to a dispatch from Chiang Kai-shek's capital. He added that the Chungking public is still anxious about the Imphal fighting because it is closely connected with the supply lines from India to Chungking.

## American Morale Declines Sharply

(Continued From Page 1)

each stratum of the community: the people who rely on their wages for subsistence, that is workers belonging to the intelligentsia, the unskilled workers, and laborers who are not organized, and negroes are more lacking in enthusiasm over the war than any other class of people. These are people who do not stand to gain anything socially as well as economically from a victorious conclusion of the war.

The low state of the morale of the Americans and their apathy toward the war are in the background of the peace movement which has been making headway for some time in America. But there is much reason to think that the hot-bed of the movement was provided by these people who do not believe in the war because they believe victory would not further their interests.

Among the religious groups in America the Catholics except those who are highly placed in the organization and Quakers are most apathetic toward the war.

The degree of enthusiasm over the war of the Americans differs according to the different circumstances of each of the blocks into which America is divided. The central and western blocks of states are deficient in enthusiasm about the war. They are the blocks utterly lacking in knowledge of the aims of the war. Here the under-current of isolationism runs as strong as in the days before the war. They remain distrustful of the eastern block and in strong antipathy against it. They persist in showing themselves utterly indifferent toward the financial aspect of the post-war question, having persuaded themselves that the eastern block will gain from any settlement of it.

### No Clear Vision of Aims

To sum up, the American people as a whole have no clear vision of the purposes of their country in the war. This fact, coupled with the boom in the manufacture of munitions and the tendency for the people to look with optimism on the future of the war situation, has brought about the rise of the post-war problem. The very fact that the people are giving their attention to the post-war problem today gives one cause to conclude that there is a growing diminution in the ardor of the people about the war.

The start of the work of establishing a second front and the increase in the intensity of the fighting in the Pacific may produce some sort of a deep effect on the situation in America. But the Americans as a whole will concern themselves with the post-war problem to a greater extent than they have hitherto done. To put it another way, they will struggle with more and more fierceness to promote their private interests. To them the war is bound to become more and more a matter of secondary importance. Such is the state of the public mind in America. It gives one an insight into the miserable psychology of America that is the factor in its anxiety to undertake the establishment of a second front speedily and to engage in a short-term decisive battle of the Pacific war.

## Enemy Radio Busy Over Sabang Raid

(Continued From Page 1)

ritory by the Japanese Forces in March, 1942.

The report adds that "anti-Axis bombers and fighters which had taken off from a certain place in the Indian Ocean attacked the airfield in the Sabang area in northern Sumatra."

### Announces Sabang Attack

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 20.—The British Admiralty today announced that the anti-Axis fleet under the command of Admiral Sir James F. Somerville, Commander-in-Chief of the British Naval Forces in India, attacked Sabang, north of Sumatra Island, yesterday, it is reported from London.

### To Calm Public

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 20.—With regard to the attack on Sabang carried out yesterday by the British naval forces in India based at Ceylon Island as announced by the British Admiralty today, well-informed quarters here contend that the latest military action was taken by the anti-Axis headquarters in Southeastern Asia with a view to somehow appeasing the mounting dissatisfaction and scathing criticisms of the British public against incompetency of the anti-Axis forces in Southern Asia as proved by the successive set-backs being suffered on the Indo-Burmese border front.

# P.I. UNITY IS SOLID, SAYS ENVOY AQUINO

(Continued From Page 1)

Japan was contemplated but that it was premature to announce plans.

Replying to a question on measures taken by the Philippine Government for defense, particularly air defense and how far these measures went, Mr. Aquino consulted the Minister of Finance, Antonio de las Aras and declared that the extent to which the Government's defense measures had grown could be seen in the fact that whereas the appropriation for defense during the Executive Commission days was 3,000,000 pesos it was now 56,000,000 pesos. He disclosed that the National Protection Service attended to all defense measures including air defense and that air raid drills were being vigorously conducted for the training of the people. He added that all the measures of the National Protection Service were coordinated with the activities of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

Questioned on the production of industrial raw materials such as copper and chrome, Mr. Aquino stated that the mines producing these products were now under Japanese management under the Alliance Pact for the duration of the war "as a humble contribution in the effort to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion."

To a question on his suite's further plans during this trip, the Special Ambassador replied that his mission was principally to convey the thanks and goodwill of the people and Government of the Philippines to His Majesty the Emperor and the Government and people of Japan for the magnanimous recognition of the Republic of the Philippines and the happy conclusion of the Pact of Alliance.

In addition, Mr. Aquino said, the members of the mission also wanted to inform themselves of certain aspects of Japan. For example, he explained, the Director-General of the Kalibapi was here to look into the culture, education and service organizations in Japan and the Minister of Finance to study the economic and financial structure. Mr. Aquino also said that he and his suite hoped to visit Manchoukuo and see at close range some of the marvelous achievements effected there during the last few years before returning to the Philippines.

Throughout the interview Mr. Aquino spoke in Spanish and Camilo Osias, Director-General of the Kalibapi, interpreted his remarks into English.

"The Philippine Government and people are determined to cooperate with Japan whole-heartedly in the prosecution of the current war by pledging absolute allegiance to that country," declared Special Ambassador Aquino in the course of his interview with the Japanese press held prior to the conference with foreign correspondents.

Asked about the developments of his country after the attainment of independence, Mr. Aquino stated that although the Philippines has not yet reached the stage of "development," the country being now engaged in the rehabilitation of the devastations wrought by the hostilities, rehabilitation itself is progressing exceedingly satisfactorily.

In the cultural field, he said, the Philippine Government is leaving no stone unturned to implant Oriental character in the minds of the Filipinos. In education too, the Special Envoy assured, various measures are being taken to permeate the younger generation with Oriental spirit.

"We are bent on alienating the people from individualism," said Mr. Aquino, "and cultivating esprit de corps among them. In short, we are endeavoring to clear the nation of materialism and, instead, implant spiritualism."

Explaining how he was impressed by the attitude of living maintained by the Japanese people behind the guns to place national interests above personal interests just as their fellow-countrymen on the battle fronts are doing, Envoy Aquino declared that he desired to teach the Filipinos to subordinate individual interests to the good of the nation.

## Wei Leaves for U.S.

Domei

CANTON, April 21.—Although various rumors were current that Wei Tao-ming, Chungking's Ambassador to the United States, would be relieved of his post following his return from Washington, Chungking radio broadcasts report that Wei left yesterday for the United States by air.

## Nippon Fliers Bomb Hanchung Airfield, Destroying Runway

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 21.—Japanese Army bombers and fighters again attacked the enemy airfield at Hanchung, Shensi Province, this morning and destroyed the runway. Our Air Force yesterday morning attacked Hanchung and in the afternoon of the same day blasted the enemy airfield at Hingan in the southern sector of the province. In all these raids, all our planes returned safely.

## Moiran Is Occupied By Allied Japanese And Azad Hind Units

(Continued From Page 1)

with the ground forces in their smashing advance in India. They are making devastating attacks on the enemy air-borne troops in the Katha area and are frustrating all the attempts to strengthen these forces. Moreover, they are active in blasting anti-Axis air bases in the Imphal Plains.

The Japanese Fighter Plane Units which have control of the air, while collaborating with the ground forces attacking Moiran, on April 17 encountered a large formation of enemy fighters and bombers over Bishenpur.

In the ensuing battle, the Japanese downed 25 Spitfires, 10 P-51's and six A-35's (of which three unconfirmed). Thus, with the loss of 41 planes, the main body of the remnant anti-Axis air force in the Imphal sector was smashed.

Meanwhile, a formation of Japanese fighters and bombers attacked the Palel airfield. Overcoming enemy resistance, our airmen launched devastating attacks and scored direct hits on the installations on the field.

The loss by the enemy of 41 planes at Bishenpur had an immediate effect on the trend of the war situation. Since April 18, there has been a noticeable decrease in the number of enemy planes assisting the anti-Axis ground forces in counter-offensive operations. The resistance power of these ground forces has dropped due to the fact that they can no longer get sufficient supplies by air.

Our force, on the other hand, is taking full advantage of this critical situation confronting the foe by intensifying the pace of its advance.

In the air fight over Bishenpur, the Japanese downed A-35 planes for the first time. These machines are American-made single-engined bombers. They made their first appearance over the Burma front in March.

## Quezon Seriously Ill

Special

LISBON, April 20.—A dispatch from Ashville, North Carolina, said that Manuel Quezon, absconding former puppet president of the United States-controlled Philippines, was removed from his train from Miami on a stretcher to a cottage at Ashville. The dispatch said that it was believed that he would remain there for at least two months for a rest. Quezon was accompanied by his wife and assistants.

## Prolonging Lend-Lease Act

Special

LISBON, April 20.—The United States House of Representatives today approved, with a great majority a prolongation of the Lend-Lease Act by another year, according to a Washington dispatch. It said that the bill now awaited Senate approval which was generally expected.

# SHIGEMITSU LAUDS EFFORTS FOR E. ASIA

(Continued From Page 1)

advantage of one's self. America and Britain invaded and exploited East Asia solely for their own interests, and with a view to acquiring the mastery of the world by taking advantage of other nations and peoples. On the other hand, the Oriental philosophy is rooted in the spiritual culture. It is based on the concept of co-existence. Accordingly, courtesy, morality and mutual respect for one another's position constitute the fundamental principles of life.

Now the nations and peoples of East Asia, confronting the moment of a world-wide upheaval, are engaged in the gigantic task of liberating Asia and reconstructing East Asia. Quite naturally our path is beset with obstacles of all kinds. Nevertheless, in accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, we are all assiduously engaged in the task, cooperating closely and harmoniously, so as to realize our common aim—the joint defense and the independence and prosperity of East Asia, which is our homeland.

Japan's political efforts in the past were directed more than anything else for the enhancement of the Japanese spirit side by side with the introduction of the world's culture, which she assimilated so as to contribute to the building up of her immutable position as a modern Power. In other words, she endeavored to take in foreign civilization and at the same time develop her own national spirit still further, far from allowing it to be deteriorated thereby in the least. The point is that she never forgot herself. While accepting the civilization of other nations, we have been able to continue enhancing the glory of the fundamental principle of our Empire for the three thousand years past. This is indeed the basic, strong point of the Japanese nationality.

The people of the Philippines, possessing proud traditions and tragic history, have been delivered from the yoke of American oppression and restored completely to East Asia. The republic as a member of the East Asiatic family of nations has now set out on the road to a glorious future. In respect of racial traits and geographical features, there are many points of similarity between Japan and the Philippines. It would be of both interest and value for the Republic in the present stage of construction to study Japan's policy and efforts in the past.

Japan is waging a war for the rise of not only herself but of East Asia as a whole. Now is the time for all peoples and nations of East Asia to rise and rescue their homeland. The opportunity is here for us to fight and attain, by dint of our own efforts, racial equality, independence and autonomy and economic freedom, not only for East Asia but for the whole of Asia itself. The justice of our cause will surely be vindicated. While the war situation is growing intense with the days that pass, Japan, unshaken in faith and resolution, confidently looks forward to the final victory. On the battle front our heroic troops are fighting bravely and tactfully, while behind the front, our patriotic countrymen, high and low, unite their strenuous efforts day and night for the successful prosecution of the war. I trust that the first-hand observaton by our guests of the united efforts of our nation in all fields, spiritual and physical, will contribute in no small way to their great work of building up the Republic of the Philippines.

In conclusion I wish good health and success to the Special Ambassador and the members of his mission.

The guests were Benigno S. Aquino, Speaker of the National Assembly, Jose Yulo, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Antonio de las Aras, Minister of Finance, Rafael Alunan, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Camilo Osias, Director-General and concurrently Vice-President of the Kalibapi. Andres Castillo, Chief Investigator of the Ministry of Finance, Shintaro Fukushima, First Secretary of Embassy, Jorge B. Vargas, Ambassador to Japan, and Francisco Lavides, Counselor.

The Japanese side was, besides the two chief hosts, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, represented by many distinguished Government officials and military officers, including Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the Emperor, Viscount Yoshitami Matsudaira, Grand Master of Ceremonies, Morishige Takei, Assistant Grand Master of Ceremonies, General Jun Ushiroku, Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff, Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Vice-Navy Minister, Rear-Admiral Keijun Oka, Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, Sotaro Ishiwata, Minister of Finance, Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Minister of Education, Shozo Murata, Ambassador to the Philippines, Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Philippines, Shimpei Takeuchi, Chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, Itaro Mizuno, Chief of the Southern Region Affairs Bureau of the same Ministry, Shunichi Matsumoto, Foreign Vice-Minister, Shinichi Kamimura, Chief of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, Yoshiro Ando, Chief of the Treaties Bureau, Noritake Yoshioka, Chief of the Foreign Office Protocol Section, and many others.

## U.S. ELECTION CARDS SET

Special

LISBON, April 21.—The U.S. War Ballot Commission has ordered the printing of 37,500,000 post card application forms on which the service personnel may apply for ballots to be cast in the forthcoming presidential elections, according to a Washington dispatch.

The United States army will receive 31,000,000, the navy, 6,000,000 and the War Shipping Administration 500,000. The commission said that the large number was ordered so that there would be an adequate supply even if some shipments were lost through enemy action.


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# CHIN TRIBES HELP JAPANESE FORCES

## Inhabitants of Chindwin River Region Have Many Unique Tribal Customs

By K. IMAI and M. FUKUSHIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

ASSAM FRONT, April 20.—A motley of so-called minor races, neither Burmese nor Indian, inhabit the hilly tracts along the Chindwin River. Among the many distinctive tribal customs, habits and language, there exists a highly amusing and strange custom of biting on a tiger's tooth in making a vow or promise.

Traveling along the Homalin-Kohima Road, we came across many clans of the Chin or Naga tribe. This hilly region, stretching eastward to the Chindwin River, westward to Kohima and Imphal and bound on the north and south by the Patkai and Arakan Hills, is called the Naga Hills in Hindustani, the Chin Hills in Burmese and sometimes designated as the Manipur or Somra Plateaus. A detailed classification of the people inhabiting this region would reveal that there are several hundred smaller tribal divisions.

Related herein are some of the common customs and habits of a few of the Chin tribes, living along the Chindwin River, as observed by us. The most astonishing fact about these tribes is that their houses are built, massed together, on the hilly summits, sometimes as distant as two miles from the water supply. Every morning one sees the native inhabitants trailing down the hill for water, which they carry in big bamboo tubes on their backs.

The dwellings are built on elevated locations to escape the ravages of sudden floods and the danger of malaria infesting the swampy, lowland areas. Then, too, the factor of self-defense and communications with the other hamlets comes into consideration. When the native inhabitants espied the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces marching steadily onward, they sent up peculiar, wierd-sounding shouts, reverberating across the valleys to let the other tribes on the neighboring hills know what was going on.

The men and women go barefooted. They are extremely fond of bracelets and earrings. A blanket-like piece of hand-woven cloth, called karobi, is slung over the shoulders and wound around the body for clothing.

Aside from farming, the men hunt, while the women busy themselves weaving cloth. These people, men and women, young and old, are fond of wine and meat. Their most relished meat is miton, an animal somewhat similar to a water buffalo.

The skulls of the killed mitons are carefully laid out near the entrance of houses. In fact these people treasure skulls of all animals so that on entering their homes, one encounters skulls and bones of deer, pigs and so forth, which are used as decorations. The pillars of the entrances are engraved with heads of animals with enormously long horns.

The religion of these people is soul worship. When one of their members becomes sick, offerings of chickens or pigs, in case of light ailments, and miton, when serious, are made to the living soul. A dead person is propped up in a sitting posture in a sanctified corner of the house and the night vigil kept.

Marriages usually take place among the men and women of the same tribe, but intermarriages with other tribes is not tabooed. As a sign of engagement, the prospective groom sends the chosen bride some tiger or miton meat.

Vows and promises are made by biting a tooth of a tiger. By this action, the person making the vow implies that he is willing to be crunched to death between the deadly fangs of the tiger if he should break his vow. When the native inhabitants pledge cooperation to the Japanese Forces, they endorse their vow by biting hard on the sacred talisman of faith.

These people are cooperating wholeheartedly with the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces. At a certain hamlet of about 600 inhabitants, all the young men came to help the Japanese-Indian Forces when laborers were badly needed. At another time, the whole village turned out, from the chieftain down to the smallest child, to feed the Japanese soldiers. Everywhere, the native inhabitants extended hearty welcome and wholehearted cooperation.

### Posthumously Promoted

The late Colonels Gunji Mori and Kunihiko Tajiri, who died in action at the front and the late Colonel Takeshi Nakayama, who died while engaged in the training of technicians as President of the Training Institute of the Osaka Arsenal were posthumously promoted by one rank to Major-Generals, it was announced by the War Ministry on Friday.

## Nippon Officers, Axis Military Attaches Here Participate in Horseback Riding

The periodical spring long-distance horseback riding participated in by the military attaches of the local Axis embassies and prominent officers of the Japanese Army was held on Saturday.

Taking part in the event were Major-General Alfred Kretschmer, military attache of the German Embassy, Colonel Enrico F. Rossi, military attache of the Thai Embassy, Colonel Nom Sakdapholarak, military attache fo the Thai Embassy, Lieutenant-General Hikosaburo Hata, Vice-Chief of Army General Staff, Major-General Kenryo Sato, director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, and other officers.

The Axis officers left a vacant lot southwest of Kichijoji Station at 2 p.m. and enjoying the fine weather, proceeded to the Tamagawa River along the Odawara Express Line via Sengawa Station of the Keio Line.

They visited the Kinuta Cinema Studio of the Toho Motion Picture Production Company where they enjoyed a tea party.

# CHINA BEGINS TASK TO REBUILD CANAL

## Reopening of Waterway Linking Peking, Hangchow Will Bolster Fighting Power

Domei

PEKING, April 21.—The Grand Canal, more than 1,700 kilometers long and running from Peking to Hangchow, is now being repaired at the total expenditure of 1,800,000,000 yuan by employing more than 600,000 workers.

The National Government of China, for the purpose of carrying out this gigantic project, set up the Canal Conservancy Office last January in Nanking.

On April 1, the office embarked on the first period of reconstruction covering the section of the canal extending from Taierhchuang to Kuanchow.

Yin Ju-keng, chief of the Canal Conservancy Office, who is responsible for the drawing up of plans for the large-scale engineering project, claimed that the reopening of the canal will double China's fighting strength.

It is recalled that in former days when the canal was in good condition it facilitated the interchange of goods among Hopeh, Shantung, Honan, Anhwei, Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces, thus contributing much toward their economic development.

Back in 1855, during the Ching dynasty, the Yellow River burst through its banks and changed its course, severing the old communication artery between Lintsing and Nanwangchen. As a result, the efficiency of the canal as a waterway for navigation was cut down.

It was disclosed that the reconstruction will be carried out on six sections between Tientsin and Hangchow, covering about 1,500 kilometers, under a five-year plan.

The first period of reconstruction covers the section connecting Taierhchuang and Kuanchow, and will require about 200,000,000 yuan.

The work is expected to be completed by the end of November this year, according to Mr. Yin. He added that estimated expenses are comparatively small since the canal at this section requires only dredging and minor repairs.

The present Canal Conservancy Office will be replaced in the near future by a new office for supervising river transportation throughout China, the establishment of which is expected to further expedite repair work on the Grand Canal.

## VISIT MUSEUM AND GARDENS

### War-Bereaved Families Here Given Special Permission

The members of the war-bereaved families now in Tokyo to attend the Extraordinary Yasukuni Shrine Festival were permitted to view the Kenchufu Museum in the Imperial Palace compounds and also the Shinjuku Imperial Gardens.

Divided into small groups, 4,000 war-bereaved visited the museum on Friday and Saturday, while 4,000 more persons visited the gardens and were granted gifts of candy. They were greatly moved by the special favors conferred upon them.

### Requiem for Matkovics

A requiem will be held by the local Hungarian community on Monday for P. John Matkovics, Hungarian missionary and a member of the Salesian Mission in China, who was recently attacked and assassinated by Chinese Communists at Yan Fa, North Kwantung, according to an announcement made by the Hungarian Legation on Saturday. The services will be conducted at 10 a.m. in the Chapel of the Religiosas Esclavas Sagrado Corazon (Seisenryo) at 22 Mikawa Daimachi, Roppongi, Azabu-ku.

### Horiki Succeeds Nagasaki

Kamazo Horiki, head of the Business Affairs Bureau, was promoted to the Head of the Railway General Direction of the Transportation and Communications Ministry succeeding Sonosuke Nagasaki, who was recently promoted to Vice-Ministership, it was announced Saturday by the same Ministry.

# JOINT RITES HELD FOR NAVAL HEROES

## Late Vice-Admiral Sato and Marquis Otowa Honored With Others at Yokosuka

Joint Naval funeral services for the late Vice-Admiral Yasuo Sato, who was posthumously honored with a two-grade promotion for his outstanding services as Commander of a destroyer squadron of the Imperial Japanese Navy from the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia until his heroic death in action in New Guinea waters in March last year, Lieutenant-Commander Marquis Masahiko Otowa, who died a gallant death on Kuezyerin Island in the Marshall Group in February this year, and other Naval officers and men who laid down their lives for the nation in the current war were solemnized at 9:30 a.m. Saturday at the Yokosuka Naval Station.

The funeral, which was conducted according to Buddhist rites, were attended by Admiral Soyemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, other high Naval officers, official and civilian representatives as well as many bereaved family members.

After the service the remains of the heroes were carried back to their respective native places by the bereaved members.

# WARRING REICH DEPICTED IN SCENES AT MITSUKOSHI

## Store Holds Exhibition of Germany's Naval and Military Might

Revealing the unshakable strength of the Reich in wartime, an exhibition of photographs and charts showing plans of operations on the Eastern Front and in the Atlantic area, as well as illustrations of the formidable German Army and Navy in action, was opened on Friday at the Mitsukoshi Department Store at Nihonbashi. The display will be open to the general public for one week.

Illustrations of the German strategy during the first World War and the present European struggle, pictures showing the various efforts being made by the women of the Reich, activities on dispersion of the population from crowded cities and the various aspects on the firing lines present a clear picture of the nation's solidarity and power both on the war and home fronts.

A historic review of operations in which Germany has been engaged since the beginning of the 18th Century is cleverly depicted by means of dolls clad in military uniforms of the various periods and arranged in chronological order.

In this connection, it has been learned that all reference material was provided by the German Embassy in Tokyo and that the exhibit was made possible through the untiring effort and cooperation of the Embassy staff.

# AQUINO EXPRESSES THANKS TO NIPPON

(Continued From Page 1)

astic admiration of my people for the indomitable courage and unequalled readiness for sacrifice which the subjects of this Empire are displaying in these decisive and historic days, not only for the preservation of their Empire but also for the revindication of all the Oriental nations who from time immemorial have groaned under the yoke of Occidental domination and exploitation.

"This armed conflict is in truth a sacred war for the vindication of the most elemental human rights, for the definitive establishment of equality among all the races of the earth; it is essentially a great crusade against the perfidy of inhuman colonizers who seek to perpetuate their brutal dominion over the East Asians and their exploitation of the riches of the Orient for the satisfaction of their insatiable greed.

"The Japanese people, in fighting for the manumission of the East Asians from the stultifying domination of the West, are certainly not inspired by selfish motives. On the contrary, by the independence of Burma and the Philippines the Japanese have demonstrated undeniable altruism and subsequently they displayed disinterested generosity in permitting, at the recent Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations in Tokyo, the approval of the five cardinal principles guaranteeing the freedom and independence of the component members of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"This is my second official visit to Japan. On this occasion, as on the first time, I was in this beautiful country. I have been exceedingly impressed by the perfect coordination of all the Government activities, denoting a vigorous leadership inspired by the highest love of country and of the whole Orient. I have likewise been deeply impressed by the exemplary devotion of all the Japanese subjects to the cause of the Empire, their abnegation and their zeal, their limitless generosity in contributing to the attainment of the ideal of Oriental liberation, and their undoubted readiness at all times to offer their labor, their possessions, and even their very lives for the attainment of final victory.

"I have seen uncounted detachments of Japanese young men, with smiles on their faces, marching to the railroad stations en route to the different battlefronts. I have seen women and children in the factories, in the stores, and in other places working untiringly at the posts of their brothers, husbands, and fathers who have been called to the colors. I have seen the aged and even the sick making every contribution of which they were capable to the nation's total effort to prosecute the war. All these that I have seen are eloquent and indubitable manifestations of what I would call the spiritual fortitude of Japan, a sublime virtue which the Japanese Empire possesses to a superlative degree.

**Lauds Japan's Power**

"From this spiritual strength have emanated the glory and the grandeur of Japan displayed wherever and whenever she has met the enemy. What a difference there is between this spiritual splendor and the scant fighting will shown by the English, the Americans, and the Dutch on the various battlefronts!

"Let us recall in support of my assertion the shameful surrender of 94,000 English soldiers in the so-called impregnable fortress of Singapore after a struggle that lasted barely two months. Let us consider the swift reduction of the English and Dutch strongholds in Borneo, Sumatra, Celebes, and Java, revealing a spiritual structure that was rotten to its very foundations. Let us recall also the spectacle of the American soldiers, young and vigorous, who preferred to lay down their arms in Corregidor and Bataan rather than fight to the bitter end.

"And in vivid contrast to these sordid manifestations of spiritual anemia, let contemporary events tell in indelible characters the epic resistance offered by the Imperial Japanese Forces in the remote islands of Attu and Tarawa, pin-points with scarcely any strategic value, lost in the vastness of the Pacific, but defended to the death of the last soldier against the enemy's numerical superiority for the sole purpose of demonstrating Japan's firm determination to defend at all costs every inch of occupied territory.

"Military annals glorify immortal heroes like Leonidas and his 300 men who perished in the famous pass of Thermopylae, under the avalanche of uncounted Persian legions who attacked them with unbridled fury. Our national history also stamps with the seal of glory the feat of the young Filipino general, Gregorio del Pilar, who, with a handful of ill-armed and ill-fed men, held at bay the main force of the American army in Tirad Pass, which the invaders were unable to take until after the death of the defending general together with his last soldier.

"But these deeds consecrated in history pale before the acts of exemplary heroism of the Japanese soldiers in Attu, in Tarawa, and in Makin, where every inch of ground was wrested by the enemy only after it had been drenched with the blood of its brave defenders.

"It is for this reason that I firmly believe that the final victory in the present conflict shall be won by the Japanese Empire, for it is not only rich in material resources but, over and above its material wealth, it knows how to meet every danger with the inflexible determination of fighting to the last. Considering this spiritual factor, the only way the Anglo-Saxons might conquer Japan in this war would be to annihilate the Japanese to the last subject.

**Makes No Headway**

"But is it reasonable to believe in the probability of an Anglo-Saxon victory? Can anyone affirm correctly that America and England are at this time closer to their objectives in Asia and the Pacific than they were two years ago? No. Materially and morally, they are at the same distance. Small islands are not sufficient to support military operations. Great organized bases are necessary for that purpose, great concentration centers and coordinated military, naval, and air services, which can be mobilized jointly at a given time against a fixed objective. And the objectives, now as in the first stage of the war, continue to be the same: the Netherlands Indies, Singapore, Malai, the Philippines, Formosa, and the Japanese Empire itself.

"To reach these islands it is not sufficient to launch isolated attacks in mid-ocean. It is necessary to concentrate all of one's forces, to launch them against the enemy, to land them and to fight. And America and England know that for them this is an enterprise that is difficult in the extreme, and almost impossible; they know that the first thing they will have to do is to defeat the entire Japanese Fleet, only to meet the Japanese Army which, it can be said, is still physically intact.

"Supporting and encouraging the brave and intrepid Japanese Forces, the 1,000,000,000 East Asians have formed their Co-Existence and Co-Prosperity Sphere and have sworn complete loyalty and unlimited aid to the leadership of Japan. East Asian unity is based on a community of interests and ideals, and on natural factors of affinity, ethnic, geographic, and cultural. A new day has dawned at last in the Orient and the races which once were exploited and enslaved have discovered that the West has reached its decline and that from the ruins of the present war shall rise a vigorous and powerful East Asia, without the infamous stigma of the vaunted inferiority of the Oriental.

"The Filipinos, the Burmese, the Manchoukuoans, the Malais, and the free Chinese have seen the ripened fruits of years of struggle and political progress, material reconstruction and spiritual readjustment. Over and above the might of navies and armies, the economic appetites and the ambitions of Occidental imperialism, there has risen in East Asia a new element of challenge, which is moral, racial, social, and spiritual.

"The peoples of the Orient have embraced one another within the Co-Prosperity Sphere and now they are fully determined to win or die because they do not desire to be once again the slaves of the Occident. All that colonization implies, all exploitation of some races by others, appear only as shadows of the past. The nationalist spirit which has been reborn, more intense and more aggressive than ever, and that spiritual force which sublimizes it, the force of racial dignity, can never more be annihilated in the future by squadrons, or by armies, or by air-fleets. The seeds of nationalism and racial dignity sown by Japan in all the plains of the Orient have already begun to flower and no human force can ever again stop the 1,000,000,000 East Asians from reaching their goal in their onward rise for the conquest of their complete liberation from Occidental exploitation and tyranny.

"I cannot conclude this humble speech without reiterating to the great Japanese people our immense gratitude. In the past, heroes of ours without number, known and unknown, shed their blood for the cause of our emancipation from the Occidental yoke and we should be unworthy of their memory if we did not know how to emulate their sacrifices to preserve our independence, won thanks to the generous aid of Japan.

"The Philippines, conscious of her future, knows that the goal of her desires is not an ephemeral independence. In the revolution against Spain in 1898 she succeeded in establishing and proclaiming her own Republic in Malolos only to lose it shortly thereafter because of American greed. Our experience then was bitter and so what matters to the Philippines and to all her sister nations in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is an enduring independence, and this cannot be attained without the complete and final victory of Japan in this war, because only that victory can cement, strengthen, and solidify, until they are impregnable, the bulwarks of our Sphere. The Philippines therefore with firm resolution links her arms with Japan and all the component nations of the Co-Prosperity Sphere in the swift achievement of final victory."

Mr. and Mrs. O. L. WERTHEIMBER
have great pleasure in announcing
the forthcoming marriage of
their eldest daughter
LINA to HERBERT J. SCHOENE
on Wednesday, April 26th at the
Wakabacho Catholic Church in
Yokohama at 10:30 a.m.

# Blood Transfusion With Coconut Milk Successfully Made by Nippon Surgeon

Domei

MEDAN, April 21.—Another gigantic stride was made in the field of medicine when Surgeon Lieutenant Watanabe of the Japanese Army Expeditionary Force in Sumatra successfully carried out experiments by which blood transfusion may be given with the milk of the coconut palm.

Until now it has been the problem of every military surgeon to save the lives of soldiers wounded on the foremost frontlines, where complete facilities for performing transfusion are completely lacking.

It has been inconvenient to carry equipment for transfusion to the frontlines and there have been many cases where it has been impossible to use them under conditions existing on the frontlines. The new method discovered by Lieutenant Watanabe thus makes it possible to save the lives of soldiers anywhere in the Southern Regions.

The Japanese surgeon at first sterilized the milk of the coconut and then conducted various experiments. After finding the right solution, he injected both hypodermic and venous sums in animals and found these injections effective and harmless. He then artificially bled various animals and injected a large quantity of milk into the veins just before death and succeeded in reviving the animals. The results of these experiments proved much more effective than Ringer's solution or salt solutions.

From the beginning of this year, Lieutenant Watanabe began experiments on human beings at first injecting a small amount of solution and finding it to be highly effective, injected a large quantity. This, likewise, proved effective without incurring any harmful effects.

The Surgeon Lieutenant was collaborated in his experiments by Dr. Eijiro Wakai of the Military Administration, and Surgeon Major Shibuya of the Military Hospital.

With high degree of success attained, Lieutenant Watanabe is at present making preparations to manufacture a special syringe, which upon completion will contribute greatly toward saving the lives of Japanese soldiers in the Southern Regions where coconut milk is abundantly available.

# East Asia Round-Up

### Burmese Coming Here
Special

BANGKOK, April 22.—Thirty Burmese youths, who are visiting here since April 16 en route to Japan for study, made a farewell call yesterday on Rear-Admiral Thawan Thamrong, Justice Minister and vice-president of the Thai Institute of Culture. The students accompanied by members of the Japanese Embassy received farewell gifts from the Justice Minister.

### Studying in Japan
Special

TAIPING, April 22.—Representing the cream of students from Malai, four youths will shortly be sent to Japan for higher studies after having completed preliminary training at the Malacca Officers' Training Institute. The youths include three Malais and one Indian who will study in various universities in Tokyo.

### Good Manganese Found
Special

KEIJO, April 22.—Large deposits of excellent quality manganese have been discovered in the vicinity of Tetsubara in Kogen Province and a party of Japanese mining engineers of the Geological Research Department of the Chosen Government-General will leave here soon to conduct further survey there.

### Catholic Colonists Active
Special

SHONAN, April 22.—The 12th and last group of Catholic colonists numbering about 210 persons will leave here tomorrow for the Catholic farming colony established at Fuji village in Bahau. Included in the group will be the third batch of orphans and nuns totaling 99 in all, while the remainder is made up of Chinese Catholics.

### Borneo Museum Ready
Domei

BALIK PAPAN, April 22.—A museum was recently completed at Samarinda, the pivotal center for the development of the vast resources along the Mahakam River, to display the multitudinous products obtained in this area. The exhibitions will include over 100 specimens of stuffed birds and fish, 12,000 to 13,000 varieties of precious stones, mineral products, handicrafts of native inhabitants, various commodities of trade, immense beehives and grotesque masks.

### More Donations Made
Domei

MANILA, April 22.—Although the campaign was formally closed, contributions continue to pour in to the Red Cross Headquarters with the sum of 35,071 pesos donated by theaters and motion picture houses. The original quota for the stage and screen was set at 15,000 pesos.

### Opening Nippongo Schools
Domei

DJAKARTA, April 22.—Fifty Nippongo schools will shortly be opened in Djakarta Province in order to popularize the language among members of youths' and women's associations as well as Government employees.

### Medical Meeting Held
Special

MANILA, April 22.—Measures to be taken by Filipino scientists to secure food and medical substitutes were discussed at the medical conference held at the City Children's Hospital here on April 19 attended by 150 physicians and 130 nurses.

### Good Cotton Crop
Domei

BONDOWOSO, April 22.—Tens of thousand hectares of cotton fields in Boesoeki Province, Java, are now in bloom indicating the triumph of experiments conducted over a period of more than one year by Japanese cotton growers. The cotton now being picked is a Taiwan variety planted last autumn.

### Fruit Trees Spared
Domei

MANILA, April 22.—Taking another step to promote national self-sufficiency, President Jose P. Laurel declared on April 20 to prohibit the destruction of fruit-bearing trees, whether of public or private ownership.

### Heads Rice Bureau
Domei

RANGOON, April 22.—The Burmese Government on April 20 officially announced the appointment of U Tin, Vice-Minister of Agriculture, as director of the Bureau of Rice Purchase in the newly-created Ministry of Commodity and Transport. It was also announced that U Kok and U Hla Pe were respectively appointed director of the Bureau of Commodity Adjustment and director of the Bureau of Transport of the same Ministry.

### Feting Labor Day
Domei

MANILA, April 22.—During the three days commencing May 3 as the first Labor Day under the Republic, all the people will participate every forenoon in three hours of labor in farm work or at factories. Slogans, essays and music for labor marches are being solicited by the Labor Day Committee.

### Holding Purifying Rites

Ceremonies of purifying the sites of edifices of the Ise Grand Shrines consisting of the Inner Shrine and the Outer Shrine will be held at 8 a.m. and 1 a.m. respectively on April 25 in preparation for 59th periodical removal of the sites of the Shrines which is to be undertaken in 1949, the Shrines authorities announced on Friday.

### Savings Deposists Increase

The outstanding balance of deposits of the All-Japan Banking Control Society at the end of March reached ¥60,625,000,000 showing an increase of ¥12,495,000,000 as compared with the preceeding year, thus manifesting the ardent exertion of efforts by the people in carrying out the savings campaign successfully.

### Shigemitsu Going to Ise

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu will leave Tokyo this morning and is scheduled to worship at the Atsuta Shrine, the Ise Grand Shrines, Kashihara Shrine as well as the Unebi and Momoyama Mausoleums and to return to the capital on April 25.

### Song Dedicated to Togo

Dedication performance of the song, "Fleet Admiral Togo," was played by the Navy Band in front of the Togo Shrine on Saturday forenoon. The words of the song were written by Atsuo Oki and the music composed by Kiyoshi Nobutoki.

### Cancellation Stamps Set

The Board of Communications has decided to use special cancellation stamps in commemoration of the Extraordinary Yasukuni Shrine Festival from April 24 to 27 at the Kojimachi and Kudan post offices. The design will show the Shrine with an arrangement of the sacred lantern and cherry blossoms.

### Former Police Head Passes

Nobetsura Cho, former Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, who had been suffering from pleuropneumonia since November last year, passed away on Friday at his Shibuya residence. He was 64 years of age.

### Japan-Reich Societies
Domei

BERLIN, April 17.—Japan-Germany societies were established in the cities of Mannheim and Heidelberg and Dr. Schmidt Henner, president of Heidelberg University, was appointed president of both scoieties.


# Classified Ads.

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### Miscellaneous

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PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m., mornings only on Sundays and National Holiday. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome. 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro, 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 1944


## A Great Enterprise

The address of Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at the dinner yesterday evening in honor of His Excellency, Mr. Benigno S. Aquino, Special Ambassador from the Republic of the Philippines and the four members of his suite, was another happy reminder of the inseparable relations now existing between this reborn new member of the East Asiatic family of nations and Japan for the realization of their common goal—the construction in this part of the globe of a sphere of common welfare and mutual prosperity.

Tribute where tribute is due was paid by Mr. Shigemitsu when he declared, "It is under the leadership of President Laurel and with the active support of patriotic statesmen such as Ambassador Vargas and these guests of honor of tonight that the great enterprise of constructing the Republic of the Philippines is being carried on steadily forward." For it is a fact that too much credit cannot be given these Philippine patriots for their resolute determination in cutting loose their ties of forty years with the United States in the face of so many years of accumulated vicious American propaganda beaten into them of a Japanese bogey. For well might they have had taken the same course as their traitor ex-President, Manuel Quezon, who left his countrymen in the lurch and fled with General Douglas MacArthur at the height of the Bataan Campaign two years ago. Fortunate was the lot of the Filipino people, however, when these far-sighted statesmen, thoroughly cognizant of their responsibilities to their countrymen, held fast to their ground and wholeheartedly threw themselves into the task of cooperating with the victorious Imperial Japanese Forces for the real welfare of their motherland, a course which has brought them to their cherished goal of real independence.

Without a question President Laurel, the Special Ambassador now here and members of his suite, and the other Philippine patriots had no hesitation in their decision to welcome the Japanese into their lands because they were convinced of the sincerity of Japan's policy for the creation of Greater East Asia—an East Asia for East Asiatics—diametrically opposed to the intention of the United States to exploit the Philippines in her imperialistic designs on the whole of East Asia. Quite clearly was this important factor brought out by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu in his address yesterday evening when he said: "The materialistic civilization of America and Britain is founded upon egoistic individualism, which takes into consideration nothing but one's self excepting the case where others may be utilized to the advantage of one's self. America and Britain invaded and exploited East Asia solely for their own interests, and with a view to acquiring the mastery of the world by taking advantage of other nations and peoples."

Against this policy of brag and disregard of others on the part of the United States and Britain—one of the primary causes for the present global warfare—Mr. Shigemitsu reiterated the sterling fact that Japan is waging a war for the well-being of the whole of East Asia. Japan's policy, he brought out in his address, is based on Oriental philosophy which is based on the concept of coexistence by which courtesy, equity, and mutual respect for one another's position constitute the fundamental principles of life.

There is no wonder then that in accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations the peoples of East Asia are assiduously engaged in the task of realizing their common aim—the joint defense and prosperity of East Asia—as it was made clear by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu at the auspicious occasion last night. And it is inspiring to know that the Filipino people, having been given their proper place in the sun through the magnanimous policy of Japan and now reawakened to their true role as free Asiatics, are contributing their share in the fulfilment of the establishment of a true Greater East Asia, once and for all free from the encroachments of Anglo-American imperialism.

As Mr. Shigemitsu pointed out: " 'Heaven helps those who help themselves.' It is true not only of individuals but also of nations, as has been amply demonstrated by history. It goes without saying that Greater East Asia is to be saved by Greater East Asia, and the Philippines by the Philippines . . . . It has been proved that the redemption of East Asia is impossible if we rely on America or Europe." The success of the great enterprise of constructing a glorious and independent Philippines is therefore assured, for the Filipinos are most assuredly helping themselves now as they have never before been able to do. Japan congratulates the Philippines and pays honor to the patriotic and sagacious leadership with which the Filipino people are so fortunate as to be blessed.

### Practical Advice

The word with which an old woman upbraided Thales—"While your feet are on the ground, don't lose your head among the stars"—forms a favorite quotation of those who pride themselves on being practical. It is no doubt good advice for those who disregard their immediate environments. But unless we are told exactly what is meant by the "ground," there is a great danger of weltering in mud or crawling on all fours in the mire.

The old woman apotheosized by practical men as an incarnation of solid wisdom, was likely an ordinary type of her sex in old Hellas, unlettered and half if not wholly a slave. Her mental horizon was confined within the four walls of a kitchen. Why should she care for constellations that are of no use for cooking purposes? She was not a Kant to whom the stars were a source of infinite wonderment and perpetual inspiration. A wiser and more practical woman would say to practical men—"Though your feet are on the ground, don't forget that your head is on your shoulders and not under your soles."—From Editorial Jottings by Dr. Inazo Nitobe.

### Indian Lyrics

I woke and found his letter with the morning. I do not know what it says, for I cannot read. I shall leave the wise man alone with his books, I shall not trouble him, for who knows if he can read what the letter says.

Let me hold it to my forehead and press it to my heart. When the night grows still and stars come out by one I will spread it on my lap and stay silent. The rustling leaves will read it aloud to me, the rushing stream will chant it, and the seven wise stars will sing it to me from the sky. I cannot find what I seek, I cannot understand what I would learn; but this unread letter has lightened my burdens and turned my thoughts into songs.—From Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering by Rabindranath Tagore.

* * *

Life of my life, I shall ever try to keep my body pure, knowing that thy living touch is upon all my limbs. I shall ever try to keep all untruths out from my thoughts, knowing that thou art that truth which has kindled the light of reason in my mind. I shall ever try to drive all evils away from my heart and keep my love in flower, knowing that thou hast thy seat in the inmost shrine of my heart. And it shall be my endeavor to reveal thee in my actions, knowing it is thy power gives me strength to act.—From Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering by Rabindranath Tagore.

## A Year Ago Today

April 23, 1943

In an attempt to break the deadlock between the Indian National Congress and the British Government it is expected that the United States and Chungking will jointly act as mediators to ease the situation now existing in India. It is believed that Washington will unofficially suggest a compromise plan to the British Government while Chungking, as a "friend of India", will approach the leaders of the India National Congress to find some means of settlement. The British Government, however, is not enthusiastic about having third parties interfere with their Indian problems.

* * *

Despite their desperate efforts to conceal the casualties suffered by their forces since their dismal defeat in the Arakan campaign, the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in India, due to the adverse criticisms from the home front, have been forced to disclose a portion of their losses. According to their announcement, the anti-Axis troops killed, wounded or missing were 1,572 British and 1,942 Indians, a total of 3,514. Other reports indicate that the British practiced the cowardly tactic of placing the Indian troops on the foremost front, subjecting them to the greatest peril.

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From January to the end of March a total of 491 bombers were lost by the anti-Axis forces in their raids on Germany and other German-occupied territories in western Europe, according to the announcement of the German Military quarters. Another 248 planes were shot down between April 1 and 22, making a grand total of 739 planes lost by the anti-Axis since the beginning of the year.

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The new Minister of Education Viscount Nagakage Okabe, following the investiture ceremonies at the Imperial Palace, took over the duties of his new office today from Prime Minister Tojo, who has been acting concurrently as Minister of Education. Viscount Okabe in his first press interview stressed the necessity of knowing the enemy as well as ourselves, and said, that hereafter greater stress will have to be put into the learning of foreign languages, which is one way of learning more about the enemy.

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Tense anti-British atmosphere is reported to be prevailing in Iran as a result of the confiscation of all military equipments by the British Army. Highly indignant over the unscrupulous British action anti-British mobs in the southern sector of Iran have cut military telegraphic wires and are disturbing other activities of the British Army.

## Wallace's Trip to Chungking

### U.S. Vice-President's Mission Fraught With Difficulties —Chances for Success Exceedingly Slim

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

The Vice-President of the United States, Henry A. Wallace, intends to pay a visit to Chungking during the latter part of spring or early in the summer. His nominal object is said to return courtesies for the visit paid to the United States last year by Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek as well as to adjust the existing relations between America and the Chiang regime. His coming visit has significance, both internal and external.

In its internal aspect, it will have an important bearing in June or July in connection with the problem of Roosevelt's fourth-term election, inasmuch as the Democratic National Convention for the nomination of its presidential candidate is scheduled to be held toward the close of next June. A foreign visit to be made by an influential Democrat and a high official in the Roosevelt Administration must have a special political meaning. It may be imagined that his coming visit betrays his willingness to abandon his present political position as Vice President, for unless he is ready to give up his position, he would remain at home at a time when from the standpoint of his political career the important election is to be held. It is believed in informed quarters in Washington that Roosevelt intends to replace Wallace with a more suitable person for consolidating his administration.

In view of the fact that his failures in domestic affairs together with those in foreign affairs are proving a source of growing menace to his political existence, it is only too natural that Roosevelt should desire to oust Wallace in favor of someone more suitable to his own political career and for getting a new lease on his political life, for he has been in the habit of sacrificing all in order to strengthen his political position. It is said that Wallace will be made to accept the honor of President's personal envoy to Chungking in return for his resignation from the Vice-Presidency.

From the external viewpoint Wallace's coming visit to Chungking will be fraught with difficulties and indeed it may be said that his chances for success are exceedingly slim. Although American war leaders have been stressing the need of closer cooperation among the members of the anti-Axis group, frequent disagreements and discrepancies in views calling forth international conferences and negotiations betray the absence of close cooperation among the members of the anti-Axis camp. The breaking down of the formulae of the Moscow and Cairo conferences has completely testified to the existence of this state of affairs among the anti-Axis nations. The forthcoming visit of Wallace to Chungking may indeed be considered as an additional proof of the weak relations between the United States and Chungking.

#### Aid Not Sufficient

What Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek told the American war leaders and people during her visit to the United States was that America's aid to Chungking was not sufficient. She also dwelt on the urgency of American aid in her recent radio speech. So habitual have Chungking appeals for aid become that the Americans frown upon them whenever they begin to address them. However, the Washington Government detests Chungking's threats that it may drop out of the anti-Axis group should the United States fail to satisfy it by giving the aid asked.

After the wholesale retreat of British power from East Asia, the United States entertains the inordinate ambition of making East Asia an American semi-colony. It is with such an imperialistic design in East Asia that the United States has been endeavoring to establish its air power in territories under the control of the Chungking regime. America has also sent a large number of political, economic and military advisers to Chungking in order to make it an American puppet machinery with the ultimate object of monopolizing all the profits in China. In order to consummate this policy of aggrandizement, it is necessary for the United States to tighten its relations with Chungking by all possible means, fair or foul. Moreover, in view of the necessity of launching military attacks on the Japanese mainland through the sacrifice of Chungking, the United States cannot afford to see the Chinese puppet regime drop out of the Anglo-Saxon fold.

However, the Burma route, the main supply route of American-aid to Chungking, has been forever closed by the Imperial Forces, while the swift military operations of the combined Japanese and Indian forces have already frustrated the completion of the Ledo road which has been under construction by the enemy in order to supply Chungking with munitions. The air route across the Himalaya has become the worst aerial route in the world because of the bad air current, inclement weather conditions and fearful attacks by the Imperial air units, so that the amount of goods transported is very negligible despite enemy propaganda to the contrary. Thus, Chungking has been placed in a very precarious position.

#### Anti-British Feeling Rife

Anti-British sentiment is now rife in Chungking due to the British defeat in the Burma operations. This is only too natural in view of the fact that Chungking leaders have come to the conclusion that Britain does not possess a military power strong enough to assist their regime. As the American strategy of piercing the Mid-Pacific and of landing American forces on the Chinese mainland is nothing but a day-dream which will never be realized, it is inevitable that so long as the Anglo-American forces on the Burma front continue to suffer repeated defeats at the hands of the Imperial Forces, Chungking's distrust of the United States will be increased. It is under such circumstances that Wallace is about to call on Chiang Kai-shek at Chungking in order to console him in his present plight.

But Chungking needs not fine words or soft whisperings but real economic goods. Roosevelt tried to flatter Chungking, stating that it was one of the four greatest Powers of the world, or that it would become a stabilizing Power in the post-war world, but such flattery does not satisfy Chungking. For what Chungking needs is something substantial.

While diplomatic relations between America and Chungking are marked by the absence of cooperation, the recent incident in Outer Mongolia has created a fresh complication between the Soviet Union and Chungking which has attracted wide attention in the United States. The Hearst papers in the United States expressed their misgivings to the effect that the policy of suppressing the Chinese Communist Party by the Chungking regime has incurred the anger of the Soviet Union. It may be said that the American policy toward the Soviet Union vis-a-vis Chungking has attained a delicate stage, especially in view of the American policy of domination in China. The report that Wallace may visit Moscow after his call at Chungking may indicate the existing state of diplomatic affairs between the two nations.

Thus, great will be the diplomatic task placed upon the shoulders of Wallace in his forthcoming visit to Chungking. The Rooseveltian policy of utilizing Chungking has come to a decisive stage with the progress of the Indian campaign. Soft and unctuous words will not be able to appease the officials of Chungking. Wallace will not be able to solve, for instance, the prevailing vicious inflation in Chungking areas which is due to the importation of American currency. Wallace will realize when he actually reaches Chungking that both America and the Chinese puppet regime have been treading the mistaken road in East Asia.

### SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Lord,
Changeless One,
Grant this my prayer:

May my love for thee
Remain ever the same,
Through all lives:

May my love for thee
Be pure, and ardent:

May it far exceed
The love of the worldling for
things of sense:

May it never fade from my heart:

May I ever be loyal to thee.

* * *

Vain it is
For God's own people to be
anxious
Pondering their need of food or
clothing:

Surely He, their God,
Who sustaineth with His arm all
worlds,
Shall not suffer them, His own, to
lack.

* * *

With head bowed low,
I ask thee this, and this alone,
My God:

In this life and beyond
Grant that I never may lose sight
of thee.

* * *

In thee,
In me,
In all men,
There dwelleth the One God:

In all
He suffers,
And he suffers
For all:

In all, everywhere,
See thyself:
Abandon this thy ignorant conceit,
Which holds that thou are separate from other men.

## MANCHOUKUO'S RISING POWER

### Nation Gives Loyal Cooperation To Prosecution of War

By EISUKE YOSHIU
(From the Shin Toa Keizai)

Manchoukuo, which has been working in close collaboration with Japan in all matters, political, economic, defense, etc., ever since its foundation, has greatly augmented its fighting power of late. Especially since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has the country been put on a really efficient war footing. The loyal cooperation which it is thus giving to Japan for the successful prosecution of the war is, indeed, highly appreciated by all people in this country.

His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo graciously evinces, as we have often had occasion to learn from high Manchoukuo Court dignitaries, special solicitude for the successful performance by his country of its mission in the War of Greater East Asia. In January, 1943, His Imperial Majesty decided to abandon the projected work of construction of the new Palace and the plan for the erection of a monument in commemoration of his visit to Japan, and offered, for the enhancement of the fighting power, the steel and other materials specifically provided for the construction purposes. Again, in July of the same year, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to contribute to the Japanese Government metals dismantled of appliances in his Palace. It is, indeed, with a profound sense of awe and gratitude that we note that the Emperor of Manchoukuo is taking the initiative in setting a fine example for his people to follow in the way of collaboration with Japan for the successful prosecution of the war.

The progress made since the founding of Manchoukuo in all industries essential for the conduct of the war is simply astounding. This remarkable progress is ascribable largely to the first five-year industrial program put into execution from the fourth year of Kwangteh (1937). In the eighth year of Kwangteh (1941) the last year of this program, so much increase was recorded all round that, taking the output for the third year of Kwangteh, the year previous to the launching of the program, as 100, the production of pig iron was 219, steel goods 264, lead 1,223, zinc 389, aluminium 1,666, copper 517, coal 178, electric power 241 and soda-ash 545. In the agricultural section, rice represented 330, wheat 100, oats 383, hemp 2,327 and flax 546, while in the communications section, highroads showed 215, private railway lines 208 and motorcar roads 281. Of the total investment of ¥6,700,000,000, Japan accounted for ¥4,000,000,000 and Manchoukuo for ¥2,700,000,000. In the ninth year of Kwangteh (1942), Manchoukuo embarked on the second five-year program for the development of its resources, and under this plan special efforts are being made to develop the heavy industry and to increase food production for the further enhancement of the fighting power.

On December 8 of the ninth year of Kwangteh, the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Government of Manchoukuo made public the broad lines of the fundamental national policy. They consist of four sections. Section 1 deals with the basic policy, Section 2 gives the outline of political measures, Section 3 outlines measures for the promotion of public welfare and under Section 4 economic measures are outlined. In this way, the Government of Manchoukuo, profiting by the experience of its administration for the past ten years, is devising appropriate measures to secure a rapid growth of the national resources, with a view to making a positive contribution to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

The published outlines of the basic national policy of Manchoukuo embody, in effect, the war structure of that country. In view of the fact that Manchoukuo is faced by the urgent need of increasing the production of iron and steel, light metals, coal and foodstuffs in order to meet the requirements of the Japanese Forces at the present decisive stage of the war, the Manchoukuo Government authorities and the President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, after consultation with the Japanese Government, decided on the following important lines of policy in the winter of last year:

1. The increased production of the materials requisite for the enhancement of the fighting power.
2. Vigorous pursuit of plans for the increased production of agricultural crops.
3. Provision of facilities for an interchange of materials between Japan and Manchoukuo.
4. Improvement of the capacity for the transportation of goods to each other among Japan, Manchoukuo and China.
5. Priority execution of the more urgent undertakings of the South Manchuria Railway Company.

It is naturally expected that by the execution of the measures outlined Manchoukuo will be able to help Japan more materially by supplying her with larger quantities of iron and steel, aluminium, chemical industrial goods, coal and foodstuffs.

Particularly noteworthy is the plan for the creation of extensive arable land which has been launched this year in order to contribute to the ensuing of self-sufficiency for Japan and Manchoukuo as a whole in the supply of foodstuffs. Under this scheme, which is to be completed in two years, a part of the program already in the process of execution is to be accelerated and paddy fields are to be created over extensive areas on the Sungari and the East Liaoho.

For the successful execution of the above plan, there must needs be close and powerful collaboration between the two nations. The Japanese people are really grateful to Manchoukuo for the valuable cooperation which it has given and is giving this country to ensure an adequate wartime supply of food.

I am not at liberty to discuss details concerning the increased production of iron and steel, aluminium, coal and other important war materials. Suffice it to say that in consequence of the epochal development of hydroelectric power works on the Sungari, the Yalu and other rivers, there has been a rapid progress in the heavy industry of Manchoukuo. What with the perfection of Manchoukuo's war structure, its fighting power is mounting steadily. It is reassuring to note that the longer the war lasts the more markedly Manchoukuo's latent power is likely to manifest itself.

## History of India's Art

### Rich and Deeply Significant Decorative Features Are Outstanding Characteristic of Architecture

By SHIGEO NARITA
(From the Sozo)

In tracing the development of Indian fine arts we find that it may be divided into two distinct periods. The first period was from the third B.C. to the tenth centuries when Buddhist art, centered no architecture and sculpture, flourished. The second was the period between the 14th and 17th centuries when Mohammedan art was at its prime. Both indicate peculiar characteristics of having developed along religious concepts and are an eminent presentation of the spiritual life of the Indian people. Sculpture and architecture were the crystalization of their religious life and spirit. The intrinsic nature of the development of religious art in India, therefore, may be gatheed in following the progressive stages of their architecture and sculpture. India's painting too showed signs of active progress when it undertook to express religious feelings. Commencing with Buddhist painting which found its birth at Ajanta and later, influenced by Persian art, India's painting made specific progress as a minute drawing in Mohammedan art.

The outstanding characteristic of Indian art is its many decorative features, rich and of deep significance, affected by the natural features of a tropical region. Sculpture and architecture had developed inseparably as one body. The synthetic evolution of Indian formative arts was such that its sculpture may be said to be its architecture and its architecture its sculpture. As the best illustration of this synthetic development there are the various groups of caves which still remain as of old today. In the various groups of caves at Ajanta, Ellora, and Aurangabad sculpture and architecture cut out of the granite are masterpieces of the world. In fact the imposing spectacle of the entire cave, transformed into formative art, is not to be seen in other parts of the world. The round pillars, the rotund ceilings, and the frontal appearance are sculptural achievements, superbly producing everywhere characteristic Oriental beauty, are incomparable.

Examples of architecture in which the edifice is cut directly into rocks are seen in Egypt near the River Nile. Also in China, there are not a few examples of Buddhist images cut deep in c rocks. India alone, however, had combined harmoniously architecture and sculpture to produce rock sculpture into fine arts. In the cave at Ajanta, besides decorative sculpture, wall painting is further added. The chief characteristic of the aggregate work of art is that their inspiration had sources in religion. In other words the formative arts of India had made great advance as an expression of religious aspiration.

#### Mohammedan Art

The same may be said of Mohammedan art. The delicate skill of Mohammedan architecture is observable in the mosques and ancestral tombs. These are products of a later period, but if we limit our observation to the caves of the earlier period, we find that through sculpture and painting the traditions of Buddha had been expressed, forming a distinct Indian beauty in contrast with the general principles of the Western conception of beauty. The rationalistic interpretation as seen in Greek architecture and sculpture cannot be observed in Indian art. Rather in Indian art intuitive character delineation is abundantly seen. The human forms with many hands and heads are derivations of religious beliefs. The statue in the cave at Aurangabad, a work of the 8th and 9th centuries, the three-headed statue of the 10th to 12th centuries at Sarnats and the "dancing Siva," bronze statue of the same period with four hands are examples of this intuitive and religious interpretation.

Examples of Buddhist art are here mentioned but there are many other religious arts founded on Brahmanism, Jainism, and Hinduism. Though they express similar veins, yet they are extremely complex and intricate in nature. Generally speaking, however, Buddhist art is the most important of them. In any case Indian thought, esoteric and extremely difficult of comprehension, through its characteristic Indian art, had interpreted sculpturally the same deity in different forms of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva. Thus, the complex nature of the Indian mind which is monotheistic and yet polytheistic is decidedly expressed in formative art.

The central feature of Indian architecture is its cella, pagoda, and long corridor; but the structure itself may be said to give the impression of being heaped up rather than being erected. It gives the impression of stones and bricks being piled up, the chief feature being the impression of occupying a great space. The method of building the roof gives assent to this observation. Indian architects, not having the technique of erecting domes, simply heaped up bricks and stones of short length into a triangular front. Accordingly, to supplement the deficiency in architecture various ornaments and decorations were added. Thus sculpture had developed as a part of architecture and by reasons of religious influence the art tended to produce proportions characteristically Eastern in nature such as having many heads and hands.

#### Responsibility Is Great

Not rationalistic but products of intuitive perception had come into being. Incidentally it may be observed with regret that Western anatomical knowledge alone had developed modern sculptors in Japan. Hereafter the consummate formation of Eastern aesthetics should be the directing influence of the sculpture of the world of tomorrow. To this end art historians, aestheticians and artists should join forces in the cultural advancement of the Greater East Asia Region as one result of the War of Greater East Asia. The responsibility is great and the mission is of high importance.

Modern fine arts of India, developed since the 17th century, is to be seen chiefly in painting and industrial arts. The sketch of a figure, as part of pictorial art, has specific distinction, developing up to the 19th century as a minute drawing. It arranged every subject such as person, animal or scenery into a composition which entirely ignored perspective representation. Nature and art were harmoniously combined and had a touching savor quite different from that of Western pictorial art especially from that of Italian painting. It is rich on the whole in Persian flavor.

Mogul painting, a branch of Mohammedan art, had made definite progress in the 16th century as an illustrative art of the story of the birth of Mecca's prophet. In the 17th century it had considerably advanced as a portrait art. The production, however, is dissimilar to that of the portrait drawing as developed by modern French painting. The Indian portrait drawing of this period embraces a group of individuals, and is exquisitely minute in detail concerning the position of the individuals, their formation in files, background, and in their attire.

After this period art which is intrinsically Indian in origin loses its features, gradually modelled after Western patterns. As a matter of fact the character delineation as implied by the Mogul painting in the 17th century marks the beginning of atrocious English oppression and swindling in East Asia. The last Mogul Emperor, Bahadur Shah was captured by the British at Delhi and died at Rangoon while in exile. India then became a slave to English colonial brutality.

But the moment has come for India to regain her long lost independence: India's reconstruction is not distant. Along with Burma and the Philippines which have gained independence, other peoples of East Asia have risen to throw off the yoke of Anglo-American dominance. Simultaneously we shall no doubt see a revival of the original and the classical cultures of East Asia.